

1 HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES  
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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
12 AT SEATTLE  
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15 ALAN MANCHESTER, et al.,  
16

Plaintiffs,

v.

17 CECO CONCRETE  
18 CONSTRUCTION, LLC,  
19

Defendant.  
20

CASE NO. C13-832 RAJ  
AMENDED\* ORDER  
21

22 This matter comes before the court on Plaintiffs' (Alan Manchester, Suzanne  
23 Manchester, and Bedrock Floors, Inc. ("Bedrock")) motion to amend the complaint. Dkt.  
24 # 20. Defendant Ceco Concrete Construction, LLC's ("Ceco") opposed to the extent  
25 plaintiffs attempt to include claims against Mrs. Manchester and Bedrock.<sup>1</sup> Dkt. # 21.  
26 On February 12, 2014, the court granted defendant's motion to dismiss plaintiff's sole  
27 claim by Bedrock to vacate the arbitration award. Dkt. # 19 at 8-10. The court also

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29 \*This amended order corrects a clerical error in the final paragraph of the order, and  
30 replaces the prior order at Dkt. # 23.  
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32 <sup>1</sup> Neither party has requested oral argument. This matter may be decided on the papers  
33 submitted.  
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1 dismissed Mrs. Manchester's fraud claims.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at 12-14. Defendant does not object to  
 2 amendment as to any claims alleged by Mr. Manchester. Accordingly, defendant's  
 3 objections are limited to Bedrock's proposed claims for quantum meruit, unjust  
 4 enrichment, and negligent misrepresentation, and Mrs. Manchester's proposed claim for  
 5 negligent misrepresentation. Dkt. # 20-1 (Am. Compl.) ¶¶ 40, 42, 46.

6 At this stage in the litigation, a party may amend its pleading only by leave of  
 7 court or by written consent of the adverse party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). Although the  
 8 rule should be interpreted with extreme liberality, leave to amend should not be granted  
 9 automatically. *Jackson v. Bank of Hawaii*, 902 F.2d 1385, 1387 (9th Cir. 1990). "A trial  
 10 court may deny such a motion if permitting an amendment would prejudice the opposing  
 11 party, produce undue delay in the litigation, or result in futility for lack of merit." *Id.*

12 Defendant argues that the court already dismissed Mrs. Manchester's  
 13 misrepresentation claim. Defendant is mistaken. The court specifically noted that the  
 14 court construed Mrs. Manchester's claims to be for fraudulent inducement and fraudulent  
 15 misrepresentation. Mrs. Manchester now pleads a claim for negligent misrepresentation,  
 16 which requires allegations that (1) false information be supplied as a result of the failure  
 17 to exercise reasonable care or competence in communicating the information, (2) the  
 18 person for whose benefit the information is supplied suffered the loss, and (3) the  
 19 recipient relies upon the misrepresentation. *Blair v. Ing*, 21 P.3d 452, 475 (Haw. 2001).  
 20 Defendant argues that Mrs. Manchester has failed to allege the second element because  
 21 she has not alleged facts detailing communications directly between herself and Ceco.<sup>3</sup>

23       <sup>2</sup> The court construed Mrs. Manchester's claims to be fraudulent inducement and  
 24 fraudulent misrepresentation.

25       <sup>3</sup> The court's prior ruling that Mrs. Manchester had not identified a single representation  
 26 made by Ceco to her, or alleged any facts that would demonstrate that Ceco made any  
 27 representation for the purpose of inducing or in contemplation of her reliance were based on  
 elements for fraud. Dkt. # 19 at 12. Accordingly, the court's order did not require direct  
 communication for the fraud claims, and indicated that plaintiffs could have alleged that the  
 statements were made for the purpose of inducing or in contemplation of her reliance.

1 While direct communication may be one way to allege facts supporting the second and  
 2 third elements, it is not the only way. Dkt. # 21 at 3. Mrs. Manchester has alleged that  
 3 she was the sole shareholder of Bedrock, that Ceco decided that it would benefit to use  
 4 the relationships of Mr. Manchester and Bedrock with the general contractors in Hawaii,  
 5 that it was understood by Mr. Manchester, Mrs Manchester, Bedrock and Ceco that Mr.  
 6 Manchester's employment with Ceco would necessarily end the operations of Bedrock,  
 7 which meant that Mrs. Manchester would no longer be self-employed, and that Mr.  
 8 Manchester's compensation would be equal to or more than what he and Mrs.  
 9 Manchester had earned together at Bedrock. Dkt. # 20-1 (Am. Compl.) ¶¶ 8, 13, 15, 16.  
 10 These allegations are sufficient to plausibly allege that Mrs. Manchester, as the sole  
 11 shareholder of Bedrock which would cease to exist as a result of the deal but  
 12 subsequently incurred damages and costs, was a person for whose benefit the information  
 13 was supplied, suffered the loss, and relied on the misrepresentation.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly,  
 14 permitting amendment would not be futile. The court also finds that defendant has not  
 15 demonstrated any prejudice in allowing the amendment, and this case is still in its early  
 16 stages where a case schedule has not even been set yet. Accordingly, the court permits  
 17 Mrs. Manchester's proposed amendment.

18 With respect to Bedrock's claims, defendant argues that the quantum meruit,  
 19 unjust enrichment and negligent misrepresentation claims are compulsory counterclaims  
 20 that should have been raised in the arbitration, and are thus futile.

21 Rule 13(a) precludes a party from asserting a claim in a separate suit that "arises  
 22 out of the same transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing  
 23 party's claim." Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 13(a). The purpose of Rule 13(a) is to prevent  
 24 multiplicity of litigation and to promptly bring about resolution of disputes before the  
 25 court. *Mitchell v. CB Richard Ellis Long Term Disability Plan*, 611 F.3d 1192, 1201 (9th

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 27 <sup>4</sup> This conclusion applies equally to Bedrock's claim for negligent misrepresentation.

1 Cir. 2010). The rule is also aimed to preclude relitigation of compulsory claims in  
2 successive actions. *See id.* Where a party has failed to plead a compulsory counterclaim,  
3 the claim is waived and the party is precluded by principles of res judicata from raising it  
4 again. *Id.* Whether a claim is a compulsory counterclaim that should have been raised in  
5 a prior state action is a question of state law. *Springs v. First Nat'l Bank of Cut Bank*,  
6 835 F.2d 1293, 1295 (9th Cir. 1988). Washington's compulsory counterclaim rule  
7 mirrors Rule 13(a), requiring the claim to arise out of the same transaction or occurrence  
8 that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim with all necessary parties subject  
9 to the court's jurisdiction, and is broadly construed to prevent a multiplicity of suits. *See*  
10 *Schoeman v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 106 Wash. 2d 855, 863-64, 726 P.2d 1 (Wash.  
11 1986). Washington follows the logical relationship test regarding what constitutes the  
12 same transaction or occurrence. *Id.* at 866-67.

13 In the arbitration, Ceco sought damages for breach of contract, and Bedrock did  
14 not allege any counterclaims, although it did seek allowance of offsetting costs. Dkt. #  
15 15-1 at 2 (Arb. Ord.) ¶ 2. The core facts relied upon by the arbitrator for the breach of  
16 contract claim included the following:

- 17 • The parties intended that three subcontracts would be assigned to Ceco and be  
18 run by Mr. Manchester, and that Bedrock would be shut down and cease to exist;
- 19 • Shortly after Mr. Manchester was hired, Ceco approached him and requested  
20 that Bedrock remain in business and subcontract the work on the three  
21 subcontracts to Ceco;
- 22 • Mr. Manchester complained to Ceco that he would have to keep Bedrock  
23 operating and that it would incur costs of doing business that would not otherwise  
24 be incurred, and that the parties did not intend for Bedrock to be out of pocket for  
25 any such costs; and
- 26 • Bedrock was to pass through to Ceco all payments received from the projects  
27 except for payments related to work done by Bedrock prior to Mr. Manchester

1 going to work for Ceco, and that Mr. Manchester had agreed to forego his  
2 anticipated profits on the three projects.

3 *Id.* at 4, ¶¶ 7-10. The arbitration dispute arose because the parties could not agree on  
4 what monies had been received by Bedrock that were due to be passed through to Ceco or  
5 on the amount of Bedrock's costs to keep its doors open solely for Ceco's benefit. *Id.* ¶  
6 11. Thus, the "matter of the accounting of funds received by Bedrock, paid by Bedrock  
7 to Ceco and expenses incurred by Bedrock on Ceco's behalf came before [the  
8 arbitrator]." *Id.* ¶ 12.

9 In this case, Bedrock relies on the same set of facts and also alleges that it is  
10 entitled to quantum meruit and unjust enrichment because it "continued to operate and  
11 continued to foster a positive and fruitful relationship with its contractor clients . . ." Dkt. # 20-1 ¶¶ 20-22, 40, 42. The court finds that Bedrock's claims for unjust  
12 enrichment and quantum meruit arise out of the same factual circumstances at issue in the  
13 arbitration, and therefore are logically related to the breach of contract claim such that  
14 they should have been raised in arbitration. Accordingly, Bedrock is precluded from  
15 raising these compulsory counterclaims in this lawsuit. Allowing amendment would be  
16 futile under these circumstances.

17 With respect to the negligent misrepresentation claim, Bedrock alleges that Ceco  
18 made a number of representations to Mr. Manchester, including the proposal to shut  
19 down Bedrock, to transfer the employees to Ceco, and to sign over existing work in  
20 process and business opportunities. Dkt. # 20-1 ¶ 46. These allegations are also logically  
21 related to the breach of contract claim in arbitration where the arbitrator heard testimony  
22 about the initial agreement to shut down Bedrock, and of Mr. Manchester's later  
23 complaints to Ceco about keeping Bedrock open. Accordingly, the court finds that  
24 Bedrock's negligent misrepresentation claim is a compulsory counterclaim that should  
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1 have been raised in arbitration, and that allowing amendment would be futile under these  
2 circumstances.<sup>5</sup>

3 For all the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES the motion with respect to  
4 Bedrock's claims, and GRANTS the motion with respect to Mrs. Manchester's claim.  
5 Plaintiffs may file their First Amended Complaint consistent with this order within  
6 fourteen (14) days of this order.

7 Dated this 7th day of May, 2014.

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The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
United States District Judge

26       <sup>5</sup> Bedrock argues that it was effectively prohibited by the rules of AAA arbitration from  
27 bringing any counterclaims because it would have had to pay its share of arbitration costs.  
Bedrock does not cite any legal authority for this proposition, and the court rejects this argument.